

The Constitutional Whig.

DEMOCRACY—THE CONSTITUTION—STATE RIGHTS.

By PLEASANTS, ABBOTT & CO.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1829.

More "Reform" at Washington.—The execrable system of rewards and punishments is plied with renewed vigor at Washington, and among the fresh victims to the tyranny of the President *de facto*, we have to record that of Andrew Coyle, chief clerk in the General Post Office. The National Intelligencer says that no charge of any description was made against Mr. Coyle, who has been long an efficient officer in the Post Office; the motive of his removal being in the first place to "punish" him and in the second, to "reward" an advocate of the General. Doubtless however, some *insinuation* will be thrown out against the honour of Mr. Coyle, the thunder not being true to the flash, than the efforts of the "official" at Washington and his pious allies, to justify all removals by reflections upon the integrity of the removed. "Reasons will be given" say they, for all the removals made. This is the delusive expectation held out to quiet the discontents of their own party; an expectation which besides that it never will be, and never can be fulfilled, adds the cruelty of bringing unfortunate men under suspicion of dishonesty, to deliberate deceit towards the public. Duff Green who first deals out these dark insinuations, and his copyists who aspire to emulate his infamous distinction by becoming the eager retailers at second hand, of his slanders, know very well that "good reasons" cannot be given for the removal of hundreds who have been turned out of office; unless revenging the preference of Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and rewarding the rapacious tools of the latter, be "good reasons." They deny that men have been removed for "opinion sake"—they affirm that the President has not acted, and is incapable of acting, upon so narrow and despotic a maxim—they say that good reasons can be given for all the removals. Why then do they not give these reasons at once? Why are they held in *petto*? What time is so fit and proper for their disclosure, as the moment at which the removals are made? Are not the people entitled to a knowledge of the considerations which produced public acts? Are not the removed individuals entitled to know the grounds of accusation and removal against them? Is it not sufficient that they have been turned aside, and when requesting, as many have done, to be told the "reasons" of their removal, been contemptuously refused, but must they be enforced to submit in silence, to the imputations upon their integrity, implied in the promise, that at a proper time "good reasons will be given," and in the declaration, that "if the people knew, the people would find additional cause to love and admire General Jackson?" There never was a more unfair, a more perfidious, a more cruel sort of oppression. That the assumption of the ability of the administration, to give satisfactory reasons for the numerous removals made by it—any reasons indeed, but those to which we have alluded—is false, is manifest from the willing zeal with which charges were made against Watkins and Pecke, and all others, against whom there was the semblance of guilt. Why were the charges published in these instances, and suppressed in all others, if there were any to make? Why has so much pains been taken to diffuse suspicions against Nourse and Pillsbury, by torturing and misrepresenting their official conduct into crime, and yet so profound a silence observed in the cases of other officers removed, for whose removal too, they pretend that "good reason" can be given? Does any man believe that it would not afford Duff Green and his copyists, especial pleasure to publish these "good reasons," if they had them? Have his moderation and forbearance, or that of his master, been so conspicuous, that we are at liberty to believe they would keep these "good reasons," this evidence of the criminality of their enemies, *perdu*, if they possessed them? He must be a weak and contemptible dupe, who can be made to believe, any absurd and improbable thing. There can be no reasons of state to keep the evidence of the criminality of the removed hidden, if it exist. On the contrary it is the duty of Gen. Jackson to the people—above all it is his duty to the men removed by him, to let them and the world know, the causes of their dismissal, that the former may have it in their power, as the law allows to the nearest criminal, to meet their accusers, and defend their honour. That this course has not been taken—is the best evidence in the world, looking at the early and zealous publicity of the charges and specifications against Watkins, that there were indeed, no "reasons" for removing except in a very few cases, where they were promptly disclosed, that the proscription is waged for the compound purpose of "rewarding" and "punishing." So infamous is this system on republican maxims, so odious is it to all liberal men, so truly despotic is its nature, that both Green and Ritchie have been driven to deny that men had been removed for mere opinion sake. They cannot but know better. They cannot but know that Clarke, Shade, Lee, Cutts, Chew, Wedderburne, Melville, Glentworth and hundreds of others, were removed without the intimations or pretence of official misconduct. On the 4th March, it was computed that there were nearly as many Jackson as Adams office holders, for Mr Adams men in only removed none, but put many Jackson men in office. Why have none of them been removed? Did it so happen, that hundreds out of an equal number of Adams men, were guilty of crime or neglect, and that not a Jackson man had sinned? What ass will believe this? Yet it is necessary to believe this as a preliminary to believing Green and Ritchie.

Mr. Clay's nomination for the Presidency.—We stated some days ago, on the credit of verbal intelligence, that Mr. Clay would in all probability, be nominated for the Presidency, at the next session of the Kentucky Legislature. The Louisville Focus, a print

entitled to great respect and consideration, questions the correctness of this opinion. It says:

"It is highly creditable to the intelligence and patriotism of many of our citizens, that they are determined to let the presidential question have no further influence with them in a matter, in which it ought never to have had an influence—the election of our representative. Some of the bargained-and-paid-for Jacksontes are trying to keep up party feelings by the pretence that an attempt will be made in the next legislature to nominate Henry Clay for the presidency. The suspicion is unfounded. So far as we know and believe, the friends of Mr. Clay consider such a measure as improper in itself, premature in point of time, and calculated to injure his interests and usefulness."

Mr. Clay at Louisville.—On this subject, the Louisville Focus says:

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.
A great concourse of people attended the tribute of respect, which was given here on Wednesday last to this distinguished statesman of the west. The number present was generally supposed to exceed three thousand. A general invitation had been given, by the gentlemen who furnished the entertainment, and the citizens attended very generally without distinction of party. An abundance of eatables and drinkables were prepared in good style for so large an assemblage. The greatest harmony and good order prevailed. After the dining was over, a single toast only was offered, complimentary to Mr. Clay, it being impracticable to go through the usual series with any satisfaction in so large a company. The toast was founded on a passage in the reply of Mr. Adams to the address of a public meeting in N. Jersey.

Henry Clay—who "by his preeminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind," has shed undying glory on the country of his birth and the age in which he lives.

When this toast had been read, Mr. Clay addressed the people from a platform, which had been erected for the occasion. The crowd extended so far on every side, that it was almost impossible for the whole to hear him distinctly at once in any position he could stand. Many circumstances concurred to render his situation unfavorable for a display of oratory. No report of the speech has been furnished for publication, and we are not prepared to attempt even a brief sketch of its contents. He commented on the prominent political topics of the times, and expressed his own sentiments and views with all the freedom, independence, and candor for which he is so justly celebrated. There have been but few politicians in the U. States, who have had less of the hypocrisy and art of the demagogue than Henry Clay. He goes straight forward; and while he records to all others, the right of judging for themselves, without incurring his censure, he claims and exercises the right of thinking for himself, and expressing the honest dictates of his own judgment. In his strictures on the present administration, we do not recollect, that he asserted any thing as a matter of fact, or uttered any condemnation, in which he is not sustained by the daily remarks and admissions of the most respectable Jackson men in this city. But there are some particulars, interesting in suppressing truth and justice by keeping up party excitement and discipline, who affect to think it a great offence in Mr. Clay, to utter a word of the president as many of his most respectable friends in this quarter have judged and spoken of him for some months past. If Mr. Clay had not too much independence and honesty to assume the disguise of an exclusive and selfish demagogue, and act with an exclusive and selfish view to his own popularity, he might easily pursue a course better adapted to conciliate those who have latterly been opposed to him. He said his friends ought doubtless to leave the administration to be censured for its sins voluntarily, by the intelligent and honest portion of those who put it up; for it is not to be doubted, that there is intelligence enough in many members of the late Jackson party to detect the gross errors and corruption of this administration and virtue enough to induce them in due time to apply the proper corrective.

It is scarcely necessary for us to inform distant readers, who did not hear Mr. Clay, that the pretended sketch of his speech in the *pensioned press* of this city, is a shameless caricature and misrepresentation of the sentiments really uttered. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—but only when he labors well in the vocation assigned him. The post office job has produced an evident effect on that press, which had relaxed a little before its reward came.

The President of the U. S. arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday in the Steamboat Potomac. He was accompanied by Major Donelson, and his lady, Mr. Haynes and Miss Eaton, all of the President's family; the Hon. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and his lady; the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and two daughters, the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Post Master General and lady; Maj. Gen. Alex'r Macomb and daughter; Gen. Gibson, Commissary General; Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, and his aid, Lieut. Van Buren; Commodore Rodgers and Warrington, of the Navy Board.

The President it was understood would visit the Navy Yard and Norfolk, on Friday; the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond on Saturday; and return to Washington in the Potomac on Monday.

Virginia Literary Museum, and Journal of Belles Letters, Arts, &c.—Under this title, a periodical has been commenced at Charlottesville, of which four Nos. have been published. It is dated from the University of Va. and is understood to be under the supervision of the distinguished Professors of that Institution. From the establishment of such a work, at a central point, conducted by unquested talent, and supported we are happy to learn by a patronage confined to no locality, we anticipate great utility to the Public, important aid to the progress of improvement both mental, social, and that of the face of the country, and a powerful agency in developing the unbounded natural wealth and resources of Virginia. Such a work has been long wanting, to that degree indeed, that we have had thoughts of tendering the use of our Press to any competent individual who would undertake to edit one at the seat of government. We are truly pleased that others have undertaken the task, and under auspices, and with a spirit and ability, that promise the most beneficial results.

Among the articles of the Museum which have received a great share of the attention of its readers, there have been three Nos. "on the Policy of encouraging Manufactures," well worthy of the wis-

dest discrimination. These we shall take the earliest opportunity of republishing. Meanwhile our readers will be interested in the following article on the Memoir and Correspondence of Mr. Jefferson.

Jefferson's Memoir and Correspondence.

If there is no species of writing that so interests us as the lives of illustrious men, it is certain that our pleasure is very greatly enhanced when those lives are written by themselves. For besides that the narrative, which places the scenes and characters of the drama more fairly before our eyes, we see the subject of the biography in the double character of actor on the theatre, and narrator of the part he has acted. We see his own views of his own actions, and although, for the most part, self complacency may be seen to accompany most of the acts which the writer chooses to record, yet there is such an infinite variety of modes in which this sentiment may manifest itself, that even here we learn an important characteristic of the individual. One man prides himself on one thing, another on another, one boasts in this way, and another in that, one seeks to enhance his merit by exaggeration, another by affecting modesty, and a third prefers to hint or insinuate his good qualities. Besides, it is agreeable to compare, as we often may do, the views of the writer, at the time he is writing, with those which actuated him at the period he describes. Autobiography in numberless ways, in short, affords materials of speculation and interest, that a biography written by another, never can. It is therefore that the memoirs of Sully and De Roz had such welcome reception in their day—that those of Rousseau, Marmontel and Cumberland have produced still greater interest since, and that the meagre sketches of Hume, Franklin and Gibbon have proved such acceptable treats to the reading portion of mankind. Indeed, such is the charm which autobiography intrinsically possesses, that we can tolerate, and even draw amusement from the egotistical effusions and vulgar gossip of a player, a musician, a *debutant*, such as O'Keefe, Mrs. Bellamy and Mrs. Robinson, and all that tribe.

The American public then, will read with the liveliest curiosity and interest, the brief sketch which Mr. Jefferson has, at the age of 77, here made of his very active and useful public life; and they will not fail to regret that the illustrious author has not given us more complete and finished pictures of the memorable scenes he had passed through, and the conspicuous characters he had moved amongst, when we find such masterly skill exhibited in these his hasty sketches. He often hits off the most striking features of character by a single touch of his pen. Of all the distinguished individuals who have figured in the Revolution, and the subsequent annals of this country, Mr. Jefferson will occupy a place in the history of the times, inferior only to that of Washington, and perhaps, of Franklin. His agency in preparing the public mind for the Revolution—his services as a member of Congress—as Governor of Virginia—as one of the Revisers of its laws—as a Negotiator—as a Secretary of State—as President, and as Founder of this University, form together a series of services that no other can match in number or variety, and they make up, by their utility and long continuance, for the want of the splendour conferred by military fame.

But we are not going to write the life of Mr. Jefferson, that is familiar to all who will read this fugitive sheet, and if it were not, it has been too hackneyed a theme from one end of our Union to the other, to make it advisable. We merely wish to remind the reader, that the man, who has done so much for his country, his services, his fervid devotion to his country and the cause of civil liberty, has been given to the world his own opinions of his own most illustrious acts; and that after he ceased to be the narrator of his own busy useful life, his letters and correspondence, now given to the world, exhibit his plans and schemes to improve the condition of his country, and his opinions of men and things, in his own vigorous, perspicuous, and often beautiful composition. We think that these volumes will prove to the American reader the most delicious literary treat that their own country has ever afforded. Here the surviving actor of the Revolution, will at once have many fading recollections revived, and learn much that was never before published to the world. Here too the rising generation will see a picture as faithful as it is spirited, of that memorable era which is sacred in his affections, to which his imagination ever fondly recurs, and of which the minutest incident is read with the most delightful interest.

But the pleasure which this work will give is its smallest recommendation. It is replete with political wisdom. Mr. Jefferson's precepts were drawn from a close observation of the characters of men as he had seen them exhibited in real life, and not as they are presented in history. Firmly persuaded that human beings are competent to their own government, and that their happiness and prosperity are in proportion to their freedom, he displays great sagacity in providing means for perpetuating that freedom, by either neutralizing the interests and passions of individuals, or by making them co-operate to the public good. No American can read this book with attention without finding himself greatly instructed in the difficult science of government, nor without a better understanding of the *rationals* of our political institutions. On the less important concerns of life, the same quick perception of right and wrong, and the same efficacious mode of presenting the grounds of his opinions, are conspicuous. The whole too is conveyed in a style of the most engaging simplicity.

We have been favoured by the respectable editor of this valuable work, with copies of the volumes already printed, with liberty to make extracts from them, for the Museum, and we shall avail ourselves of his kindness, by presenting our readers with extracts from them, so far as we can do it without abusing the power, or too much forestalling the pleasure which the perusal of the whole work will confer. Mr. Jefferson thus notices his first appearance in that great political drama which has so influenced the destinies of this country and of mankind.

"When the famous Resolutions of 1765, against the Stamp-act, were proposed, I was yet a student at law in Williamsburg, I attended the debate, however, at the door of the lobby of the House of Burgesses, and heard the splendid display of Mr. Henry's talents as a popular orator. They were great indeed, such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote. Mr. Johnson, a lawyer, and member from the Northern neck, seconded the resolutions, and by him the learning and logic of the case were chiefly maintained. Recollections of these transactions may be seen page 60 of the Life of Patrick Henry, by Wirt, to whom I furnished them."

In May, 1769, a meeting of the General Assembly was called by the Governor, Lord Botetourt. I had then become a member, and to that meeting became known the joint resolutions and address of the Lords and Commons of 1763-9, on the proceedings in Massachusetts. Counter-resolutions, and an address to the King by the House of Burgesses, were agreed to with little opposition, and a spirit manifestly displayed itself of considering the cause of Massachusetts as a common one. The Governor dissolved us, but we met the next day in the Apollo of the Raleigh tavern, formed ourselves into a voluntary convention, drew up articles of association against the use of any merchandise imported from Great Britain, signed and recommended them to the people, repaired to our several counties, and were re-elected without any other exception than that of the very noble who had declined assent to our proceedings.

The following anecdote we believe has never before published. It is quite characteristic of the parties.

"I prepared a draught of the declaration committed to us. It was too strong for Mr. Dickinson. He still retained the hope of reconciliation with the mother country, and was unwilling it should be lessened by offensive statements. He was so honest a man, and so able a one, that he was

greatly injured, even by those who could not feel his scruples. We therefore requested him to take the paper, and put it into a form he could approve. He did so, preparing an entire new statement, and preserving of the former, only the last four paragraphs and half of the preceding one. We approved and signed proof of their indulgence to Mr. Dickinson, and of their great desire not to go too far for any respectable part of our King according to his own ideas, and passing it with scarcely any amendment. The disgust against its humbleness was general, although further observation on it was out of order, he could not refrain from rising and expressing his satisfaction, in the paper which I disapproved, and that is the word Congress, on which Ben. Harrison rose and said 'there is but one word in the paper, Mr. President, of which I approve, and that is the word Congress!'"

(The name of a public room in the Raleigh.)

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1829.

North Carolina.—Proscription has at length reached N. Carolina. Dr. James Manny, Collector of the Port of Beaufort, a gentleman of talent and character, has been removed, in favor of a Mr. Cooke, who possessed the "one thing needful," a quantum *suff.* of devotion to the Hero. It is stated in the Newbern Spectator and the Raleigh Register, and the fact is admitted by the Raleigh Star, a Jackson paper, that one of the principal causes of Dr. Manny's removal, was his having been a "correspondent of the Richmond Whig." As we have no "treasury paper" of which the magnanimous President can deprive us, he is resolved to take satisfaction out of our friends. A course so worthy of the dignity of the Chief Magistrate of the U. States, well becomes the "second Washington." The first Washington would no doubt have acted precisely thus. We never did imagine it possible, that a man could get to be President of the U. States, for the calibre of whose understanding, and for the narrowness and personality of whose motives of public conduct, we are compelled to feel, in despite of the respect we wish to entertain for the constituted authorities of our country, so unbounded, unqualified, unmix'd and unmitigated *et. tempt.*

Pennsylvania.—The reader we presume, is apprised that at the February Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a bill passed, authorising the borrowing of \$2,200,000 at 6 per cent, for the purpose of carrying on the gigantic scheme of Internal Improvement, now in a course of completion in that great state. During the last month, books were opened for subscription to the loan, at Philadelphia, but about \$800,000 only were subscribed. In pursuance of the act of Assembly, the Stock was next put up at public auction, but there was not so much as a bid, though a large company attended. The failure to negotiate the loan has thrown affairs into some and no small embarrassment—for in undoubting anticipation, the superintendants proceeded to make contracts and to incur all the expense incident to the great undertakings on foot. In this awkward state of things, the Governor has been applied to, but has refused to assemble the Legislature, trusting it seems to effect partial loans to meet such demands as may occur before the constitutional meeting of the Legislature, for which purpose the Secretary of State was said at the latest date, to be in Philadelphia. We notice the subject, for the purpose of introducing the following attempt of the American Sentinel, Bonaparte like, to force a loan from the Bank of Pennsylvania, which it seems had no stomach for the speculation. The moral may not be without its uses in Virginia. Here too the State owns a large share of the stock in the two State Banks, notwithstanding which we presume, she might sue in vain for a loan; though we know that the Banks of Virginia have on every emergency, hitherto, accommodated in the most liberal manner, the necessities of the State and General Government.

The Sentinel says:

"Many of our citizens, we are confident, are not aware that the state owns three-fifths, or \$1,500,000, of the capital stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and that the individual stockholders hold but two-fifths, or \$1,000,000 of the whole amount. According to a fair apportionment, therefore, of the directors of that bank, the state ought to elect fifteen, and the other stockholders ten. By the existing laws, the state elects six, and the stockholders nineteen. A just apportionment would make that bank always ready, agreeably to the original intention of its charter, to afford to the state every facility in its power. By recurring to the preamble of the act incorporating the Bank of Pennsylvania, it will be seen, that one of the principal objects in chartering that Institution, was declared to be 'to promote the regular, permanent, and successful operation of the finances of the state.'"

We are not disposed, without the strongest grounds, to find fault with the Bank. But if common opinion is to be credited, that Institution has not fulfilled the intention of the Legislature. It has been asked, why have they not taken the state loan? The only satisfactory answer that could be given is, that they could not do so with safety to the institution. But this excuse will utterly fail them, when it is known, that last Spring, just at the close of the late session of the Legislature, and after the change in the board of canal commissioners, about which so much has been said, this very bank offered to loan the state three millions two hundred thousand dollars, at an interest of five per cent. per annum and give a premium of two per cent. if the state would extend their charter, and exclude all state directors from the board, who reside in Philadelphia; that is, one million of dollars more than is now asked for. If the bank could lend the state three millions, with a premium of two per cent. why not let them have two millions, without a premium?"

If the individual stockholders, representing but two-fifths of the stock, should sustain their directors in such high-handed conduct, now that the pressure has passed—if they should refuse to let the state have the loan, when three-fifths of the whole stock of the bank belongs to the state—if, in addition to this, they should endeavor, without just cause, to cry down the credit of the state—would the legislature do wrong in re-chartering the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the state's full proportion of directors? If the commonwealth had her due proportion of directors in the Bank, there can be no doubt, that the loan would be taken immediately. We are credibly informed, that the Bank is much more able to do so now than it was a year ago, when it took the former loan of two millions, a considerable part of which has been sold. It is believed that the whole could have been disposed of at a profit, if it had not been, that the bank admitted certain private individuals to become partners in the loan, who afterwards

sold out at a less premium than the bank. If our information be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, that the Pennsylvania Bank has recently been selling out her stock in the prior loans below par, and that too without any necessity for so doing, the motive cannot be mistaken by any intelligent man, and that institution is liable to the severest censure, as frustrating one of the principal objects for which it was incorporated.

If these things be so, it becomes a question, whether the legislature ought not to recognize this Bank upon just principles, and make it, in truth, and in fact, as it is in name, "the Bank of Pennsylvania," by giving the state its full number of Directors, equal to three-fifths of the stock, and to the individual stockholders, directors corresponding with their two-fifths. It is passing strange, that a state like Pennsylvania, with her immense resources, and with such a large amount of productive bank, bridge and turnpike stock, independently of the debt due her for lands, which together, exclusive of taxation and of her present debt, should be unable to effect a loan of two millions—and that this should be caused by a direction representing two-fifths of the stock of a bank; while the state owns the other three-fifths.

Mrs. Royall.—A letter to the U. States Gazette from Washington, dated July 6th, says:

There is another case now before the court which will demand its full share of public attention. The Grand Jury entered the court to-day with a presentment against Mrs. Ann Royall. It required no ordinary share of animal, as well as moral courage, in any three and twenty men to make so daring an attack upon the rights of this beligerent authoress. She might have indulged herself in any reasonable latitude, in her invasions of the public peace with impunity, for nothing less than an extraordinary course of outrages upon the feelings and usages of society would have screened up the courage of any jury to the sticking point of a presentment. The object is to compel Mrs. Royall to give security for her good behavior—and perhaps she will find as much difficulty in fulfilling the condition of the bond, as in finding the necessary security for its fulfillment. The U. S. Attorney seems in as much perplexity to frame an indictment against her which will stand, as he has already felt in framing any which can be sustained again—Dr. Watkins.

State of the Cabinet.—The correspondent of the U. States Gazette at Washington, concludes the letter to which we have referred above, by the following account of the state of parties in the Cabinet:

There are now generally known to be three distinct parties in the Cabinet—1st the Jackson party, consisting of General Jackson, Messrs. Eaton, Branch and Barry; 2dly, the Van Buren party, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren and Berrier; and 3dly, the Calhoun party, consisting of Mr. Ingham, *satis*. How long these three parties can exist and co-operate with cordiality in one and the same cabinet, let philosophy calculate, and prophecy foretell.

We presume that the term the "Jackson Party," is meant to convey the idea, that Messrs. Eaton, Barry and Branch, who compose it, stand uncommitted between Van Buren and Calhoun. All three we had understood, were decided Calhoun men. Gen. Jackson is already placed in the condition of a rich man, who in his life time, sees his sons quarrelling about the inheritance. Such is the disposition of man to look forward, that what is to be, is often of more interest to him, than what is. In twelve months, the President in *esse*, will be forgotten in the question, who he shall be in *futuro*.

The jaw bone of an unknown animal, 20 feet in length (!) and weighing 1200 lbs. (?) is exhibited at New York, dug up from the banks of the Lower Mississippi. The jaw bone of a horse does not exceed 15 or 16 inches in length, so that if the proportion sustained by the unknown animal to its jaw bone, be the same as that of the horse to his dimensions, it must have exceeded the horse in bigness some 16 or 17 times! These proportions far outstrip those of the Mammoth, for the nearly entire anatomy of the latter animal preserved in Peele's Museum at Philadelphia, judging from the recollection left by the eye, does not exceed the proportions of the horse more than 6 or 7 times. There certainly, if not now, have been more things on earth, if not in Heaven, than were dreamt of. If we understand aright, the teeth of this jaw bone are in it, in a state of preservation, and the immense mass presents itself to the astonished senses, as well defined and palpable a jaw bone as ever was seen. Noah we learn, is of opinion that it is the same with which his countryman Sampson exterminated the Philistines. We wish some of the New York Editors would take the trouble to give an accurate description of these wonderful remains.

Dr. Watkins.—On Friday, the circuit court sustained the demurrer of the defendant's counsel to the 9th indictment (which was therefore quashed), and overruled the demurrer to the 10th indictment, and reserved for the present, their decision on the demurrer to the 11th. Consequently two of the indictments remain to be disposed of. It was supposed that the trial of Dr. Watkins before the petit jury on the 10th indictment, would begin in a few days.

The trial of Mr. Wickliffe for the homicide of Benning, was in progress at Lexington Ky. on 2d. inst. Opinion in favor of probability of his acquittal.

Mr. Clay.—On the 4th July, an appropriate compliment was paid Mr. Clay, at a manufacturing village in the west part of Scituate, Mass. The village is the seat of a large Comb manufactory. The following was the most interesting part of the celebration.

General Whitaker one of the principal owners of the factory, and the founder of the village, presided at the table. A few the cloth was removed, he addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen.—This little village which within the last year has come into existence, has never yet been honored with a name. At the request of its inhabitants I now name it CLAYVILLE, in honor of the great statesman of the West, Henry Clay. By this name it will hereafter be designated.

The public services rendered by Mr. Clay entitle him to all the honors we can bestow. Mr. Clay is among the few individuals that have lived not alone for themselves, but for their country and posterity. The noble institutions which his talents and patriotism have established will forever remain monuments of his and his country's glory.

At this eventful period of our National history, New England is anxiously looking to Mr. Clay as the Avatar of safety. In times past he has been our best friend. We owe him a debt of gratitude which has been increasing for the last twenty years. Without detaining you longer I now propose,

The health of Mr. Clay.—May his country duly appreciate his talents and public services, and elevate him to the highest station in the gift of a free and independent people.